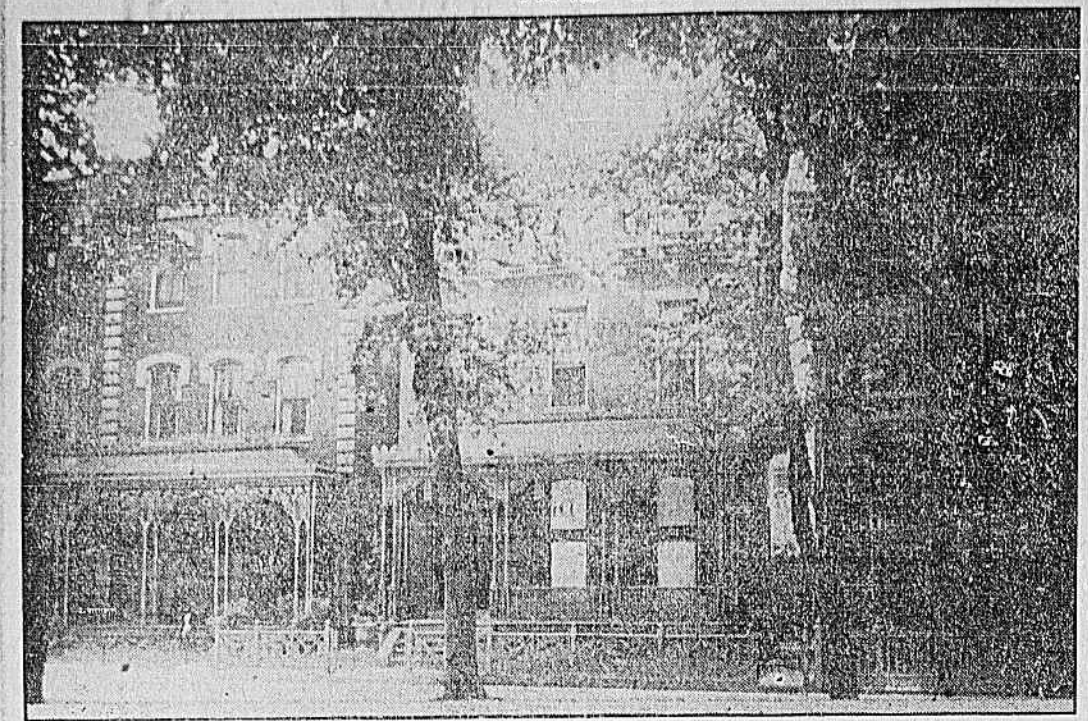


A GROWING RICHMOND SCHOOL AND ITS SPLENDID HOME



MISS ELLETT'S SCHOOL, ON LAUREL STREET.

The possibility of Richmond's having at a future day a big university has called to mind the value of educational institutions already established within its limits for the benefit of the young people and the people at large of this community. One of these institutions, Miss Ellett's School for Girls, high in its standards from its beginning, has continued its excellent growth and development so steadily, and yet so quietly and unostentatiously, that its wise influence as a factor in the dissemination of knowledge can only be estimated by measuring to some extent the results achieved by it in the attainment of patronage and scholarship.

Last year Miss Ellett transferred the location of her school from Franklin Street, between First and Second Streets, to her present home, No. 14 North Laurel Street. This house, which is spacious and possesses a fine frontage, has the additional merit of looking out over Monroe Park, that is from early spring to late autumn a lovely study in verdure and color, and presents a most attractive aspect, even when clothed in the garb of winter.

BEST TWO-YEAR COURSE FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

This is the third of a series of papers being published on the Education Page, which were read before the Virginia Association of Schools and Colleges at a meeting held at Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va., last week. This paper on "The Best Two-Year Course for High School Graduates" is by Mrs. L. May Willis, of Chatham Institute.

My little daughter invariably begins her stories and miniature themes in this way: Once upon a time there lived a little girl, etc. etc. I felt I wanted to begin in the same way.

Once upon a time, and not so very long ago, when a young lady had completed a good four-year high school course her education was considered finished, but now, each year there is an increasing number of young women who, having finished the work of the high school, and who, though not wishing the full college course, desire to pursue more advanced studies. She begins to consider what course she would like to pursue, what branches of learning she would like to study, and if called upon in life to ever make her own purpose, what course should she pursue to meet this emergency and at the same time acquire for herself the culture and refinement afforded by well-rounded education.

Her preference may be for the fine arts—namely, music, art or oratory. In that event, history, literature and the modern languages would be the subjects more to her liking. If she is of a more serious cast of mind she will, in all probability, wish to continue her Latin, mathematics and sciences.

With this in view, I have prepared a two-year course of study which will meet the requirements of both the liberal and fine art student.

The Best Two-Year Course.

This topic assigned to me in the editorial form I consider a very difficult problem.

I have prepared what I believe to be a good two-year course. It might have been a better one if I could have had more time for thought and research, but I have very serious doubts as to whether it is the best two-year course that could be prepared for high school graduates; therefore let me substitute the little article "a" in the place of the superlative, and I will proceed to give you a two-year course for high school graduates.

Two-year course for high school graduates:

First year—Latin, German or French; 3; English; 3; psychology; 1; logic; 1; composition; 1; Bible; 1; Electives (two required)—history; 3; mathematics; 3; botany; 2; chemistry; 2; art; 2; music; 2; oratory; 2.

Second year—Latin, German or French; 3; English; 3; ethics; 1; art history; 1; composition; 1; Bible; 1; Electives (two required)—history; 3; mathematics; 3; geology; 2; music; 1; art; 1; oratory; 1.

Latin—First year: Review of first year's work.

Second year: Review of first year's work.

Third year: Review of first year's work.

Fourth year: Review of first year's work.

Fifth year: Review of first year's work.

Sixth year: Review of first year's work.

Seventh year: Review of first year's work.

Eighth year: Review of first year's work.

Ninth year: Review of first year's work.

Tenth year: Review of first year's work.

ter. It is an ideal playground for the younger children in the school. The enlargement of the original building at No. 14 North Laurel Street, under the supervision of Miss Ellett, brought it up to the needs and requirements of a thoroughly commodious and convenient educational institution, in which due attention has been paid to ventilation, light, heat and sanitation.

An attractive assembly hall, with classrooms above and on the same floor, added to those in the main building prevent the possibility of crowding in classes, and offer the fullest opportunity for individualization on the part of instructors and teachers.

The equipment in the different rooms has been chosen as that best adapted to the practical and aesthetic needs of the several departments. The assembly hall is furnished with copies from celebrated paintings, and ornamented with fine casts.

Trained specialists are at the heads of the several departments of Miss Ellett's School, and young ladies having studies in these departments, which embrace Latin, mathematics, English, modern languages, history and geography or science, receive from them the most careful attention.

three books of Virgil: Books III, IV, V, VI. Selected Odes of Horace; mythology and contemporary history; Latin composition. Second year: Livy, Books XXI, XLII; slight translation in Book I; Latin composition; Cicero, De Senectute, De Amicitia; Latin composition; slight reading.

English—First year: Rhetoric and composition; review of paragraph structure; narration and description; weekly themes; representative English literature and the following works with historical, philological and literary criticism: Chaucer's Prologue to "Canterbury Tales"; Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; Book I of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and "Julius Caesar"; Milton's "Paradise Lost"; I and II. Second year: Rhetoric and composition; special study of forms of discourse; emphasizing exposition and argumentation; weekly themes; literature, essays and poets of the Victorian era, with special reference to Bacon, Macaulay, De Quincey, Carlyle, Ruskin, Browning and Tennyson.

Mathematics—First year: Review of grammar; conversational; slight reading; composition; Schiller's "Maria Stuart"; Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea"; "Egmont and Sezenheim"; Lessing's "Emilia Galotti"; lectures in German literature. Second year: Monthly themes based upon literature studied; prose composition; Schiller's "Ekkehard"; Grillparzer's "Sappho"; Bernhard's "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur"; Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm"; and "Nathan der Weise"; Goethe's "First," part I.

French—First year: Review of grammar; lectures on the development of the French drama; Moliere's "Le Medecin Malgre Lui" and "L'Avare"; Corneille's "Horace"; Racine's "Les Plaideurs" and "Iphigenie"; Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" and "Hernani"; composition; dictation and slight reading. Second year: Study of French literature and the development of the French novel. Texts: Le Sage's "Gil Blas"; Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris"; Voltaire's "Zaire"; Balzac's "Cinq Scenaristes de la Comedie Humaine"; Beaumarchais' "Barbier de Seville."

History—First year: American history from the period of discovery to the present time, and civil government in the United States. Second year: History of Western Europe.

Mathematics—First year: Higher algebra; plane trigonometry. Second year: Spherical trigonometry; analytical geometry.

L. MAY WILLIS.

THE GRUNDY STATE NORMAL

The State Summer Normal held at Grundy, Buchanan county, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, near the Kentucky line, July 1st-21st, under the efficient management of Professor J. W. Miller, of Roanoke, with his excellent corps of assistants, has been indeed a success, and Buchanan county has much to be proud of. Professor Miller, who has been identified with the public schools of Roanoke City for years, spared neither time nor energy in making the normal the very best to be had. The hearty co-operation of the student-teachers and the earnest work done by them stand as a testimony of the high esteem in which the public schools of Roanoke City are held.

None could visit the classes of this body of teachers without being impressed by their zeal and earnestness of their work. A new desire for improvement and for growth was prevalent.

The normal was fortunate in being able to obtain such instruction as that given by Professor Miller, Professor Kibler, Miss Smith, Miss Dyer and Mr. Sutherland, all of whom rank among the very best of their profession. Their methods were the newest and most approved, and the work done by them of high order.

Nearly every teacher of the county was in attendance, and the good work done by them must necessarily bring forth better efforts, and, therefore, better instruction for the boys and girls of Buchanan county. A new spirit of educational interest is, we believe, alive and a bright future is before us. Let us hope the day is at hand when Buchanan county may find herself rapidly climbing the educational ladder of the Old Dominion.

OLD SOUTH EDUCATION

Women of the South's old day who had the good fortune to be educated were, of course, not trained to oratory in mixed assemblies, to unsolicited activity in the concerns of their neighbors, or to making spectacles of themselves in legislative galleries, committee-rooms or lobbies. They looked naturally to their fathers, their husbands, their brothers or their sons to deal for them in matters beyond the province of the home, where they were the presiding and effective elements, and where, without the glare of trumpets or the beating of tom-toms, they modestly and quietly performed their arduous tasks.

The highest kind of practical common sense, that their task was done well is proved by the presence in the South in 1865 of hundreds of thousands of negroes, many of them hardly removed a generation from the naked savagery of the jungle, become citizens, decent, Christian and efficient individuals. The results of the education of the negroes in the South before the war, the thousands of negroes privileged above all others of their race anywhere else, demonstrated in many ways when contrasted with the results of their training in this "new day" with its "democratization of education," its trust that the South is rising out of Saxonism into humanity, and other such stuff of its "unofficial statesmen," are the indications of the practical and high education of the women of the Old South in enthusiasm for service as well as in culture, and in efficiency rather than in "accomplishments."

tion. Monsieur De Geer, the professor of modern languages, is studying in Europe this summer.

Miss Ellett has been the introducer in Richmond of the Bryn Mawr examination test for Richmond students. A number of the young ladies in her school have taken these examinations with success, and are now completing their course at the college. Richmond having become a regular center with a resident professor, the Bryn Mawr examinations that accredit students taking their advantages not available until Miss Ellett made them so, are now offered to young women in this city desiring to advance themselves in scholarship, or for admission to collegiate classes.

The success attendant upon the school year just finished, and the outlook for the year in prospect are such as to indicate for the future even a larger measure of prosperity than that which has made the past so gratifying. As an educator who has spared nothing in the way of work, expense and self-sacrifice to satisfy her ideals in what she has offered her students, Miss Ellett richly deserves what she has won—the confidence and high esteem of her pupils, patrons and all who are interested in the cause of true education for women.

Observance of Sunday.
Are there any States which have no Sunday observance laws? In Virginia may those who observe the seventh day be punished for working on Sunday?

So far as we know all States have Sunday laws. No.

Master and Servant.
Please tell me what is the law in Virginia in regard to a servant's leaving before end of month.

A servant hired by the month, and leaving without cause, cannot recover wages for part of month. Discharged without cause, he can recover wages.

Worth of Cities.
Can you give the per capita wealth of the foremost cities in this country? Eight or ten will do.

Unable to supply the information, we wrote the director of statistics for the last census. That office replies that there is no means of obtaining the information.

Rare Coins of United States.
Will you tell me the rarest of the coins of the United States?

Double eagle of 1840 (but one known). Half eagle of 1815 (but seven known). Silver dollar of 1794. Silver dollar of 1804. Half dollars of 1796-7. Quarter dollars of 1827.

National Wealth.
Will you be good enough to inform several readers what three nations have the greatest per capita wealth, and what one, the least, and give the figures?

United Kingdom, \$1,455; Australia, \$1,247; France, \$1,228. Lowest: Russia, \$286. The figures come from Mulhall's Statistics for 1896, as given in U. S. Census Abstract for 1907.

School Contract.
Can I enforce my contract to teach full term in a public school in Virginia, the board having closed the school a month before end of contract term on account of lack of money?

The regulations give district board right to shorten term for good cause. It is practically certain that the contract cannot be enforced.

Town Taxes.
May an incorporated town fix license tax for merchants in proportion to the rental of their buildings? T. P. P.

This would depend on the terms of the town charter. The Legislature is likely to assume that the manner of fixing such things will be sensible, and so long as the tax is not oppressive and is impartial, the town council might have a good deal of latitude in the manner of fixing tax.

On a Confederate Note.
Will you tell me who is the author of the lines "Representing nothing on God's earth," etc., and whether any individual but the author can get copyright on it?

We always assumed that it was the work of Maj. S. A. Jones, to whom it is commonly attributed, and that it was written within very little while after Appomattox. It is doubtful if it ever was copyrighted, and more than doubtful if it can be copyrighted now by any one.

Various.
What will it cost a deserted wife to place in The Times-Dispatch a picture of her husband and the story of her wrongs? If she locate her husband in some city, to whom should she write? Is there any place where a respectable woman may earn a fair living for herself and child?

Article would have to be sent before any paper could tell the cost of insertion or whether it could be inserted at all. The Chief of Police. Many places. There is plenty of work in Richmond.

Ambiguity.
A contract calls for a pipe with a cap at "either end." Must pipe be capped at both ends or at one?

Whether "either" is employed inclusively or exclusively must be determined on extra-grammatical grounds. It is just as likely to mean "one of the two, but not the other" as to mean "one of the two and the other also;" and the critic must go outside the

Superfluous Hair
Removed by the New Principle
DeMiracle

• revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. It does not waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the basis of the word of the inventor and manufacturer. DeMiracle is not. It is the only method which is followed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines.

DeMiracle is mailed, sealed in plain wrapper for \$2.00. Your money back without question (no need to tell) if hair does not fall out. DeMiracle is sold by all druggists and by the DeMiracle Chemical Co., 190 Park Ave., New York.

For sale by all first class druggists, department stores, hairdressers, etc.

The Cohen Co.
Polk Miller-Childrey Co.

Queries AND Answers

Perpetual Motion.
Will you inform me if perpetual motion has been discovered? J. M. L.

Not yet.

Surface Water.
If water from drain pipe comes, by natural slope of land, on property of neighbor, has neighbor any legal redress? SUB.

No.

Old Coin.
Can you tell the value of Spanish coin about size of our quarter, and dated 1775? J. C. R.

It is the peseta, if silver, and worth, in good condition, about eighty cents.

Poems Wanted.
Will you be good enough to publish for me the words of the two fine old songs, "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying," and "How Can I Leave Thee?" OLD TIMER.

Will some reader please send copy?

Dates of Battles.
Please give the exact dates of battles of Gaines's Mill and Missionary Ridge.

Gaines's Mill, Monday, June 27th, 1862. Missionary Ridge, Friday, November 25th, 1863.

Mr. Cleveland.
Please tell me where President Cleveland was married, and the age of his eldest child.

L. W. B.
In the White House in June, 1885. Eldest child, Miss Ruth, born in September, 1891.

Office Abolished.
To whom must I apply to get a position as taster in civil service?

A SUBSCRIBER.
The position of taster under the Civil Service has been abolished. For the same work, examinations are held for inspectors' assistant, bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. Examinations are only held when eligibles are needed. Application for information should be made to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Recovery for Goods Lost.
A consigns a shipment to B, who does not receive it. In action to recover value must A. secure B's affidavit that he did not receive the goods?

JUSTICE.
A has no concern in matter. The lost property is B's—on the usual bill of lading—and B must bring action to recover. If B can prove shipment, A's receipt will generally do for that, and if the transportation company cannot show delivery to B, he ought to recover.

Physica.
Please answer the following questions for me. MISS V. S. C.

1. A body falls freely; in what time does it travel 500 yards, and what is its final velocity?

2. How far does a freely falling body travel in the first 2 1/2 seconds?

3. Two horses pull with force of 2,000 pounds each, one to north and other to east. What is the magnitude and direction of resultant?

4. A 12-foot plank, weight 48 pounds, has support one foot from one end and three feet from other; what is pressure on each?

5. Twenty pounds at circumference of wheel balance 600 pounds, at axle of 3 inch diameter. What is diameter of wheel?

1. Equation is 900 equal to 16.08, multiplied by x squared. This gives 7.67 seconds for the time, and that gives velocity 243.45 feet.

2. Equation is x equal to 16.08 multiplied by 25-4, which makes distance 100.5 feet.

3. The form is square root of the sum of the squares of the two components. Hence magnitude of resultant is 2828 and a fraction yards. The direction is northeast.

4. Twenty-eight and 20 pounds.

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Import and Export of Books.
To settle a wager, will you state whether the number of books exported from the United States is even comparable to the number brought in?

READER.
We have no means of knowing about the number, but the values nearly balance, and the same is likely true of the numbers. The reports for eleven months ending May, 1907, show total imports of \$5,927,415, and total export of \$5,382,026.

Registration.
Can an honorably discharged and pensioned soldier of the United States vote in Virginia without having paid capitation tax?

J. R. W.
The Constitution says that no person, who, during the late war between the States, served in the army or navy of the United States, or the Confederate States, or any State of the United States, or the Confederate States, shall at any time be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to register or vote.

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To whom must I apply to get a position as taster in civil service?

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